

During the time we are penning this article, the cannon on Natchez Bluff are firing one hundred guns of rejoicing for the passage of the California Bill, and the admission of the members of that State into both Houses of Congress. This, of course, glorifying over the destruction of Southern rights.

By telegraphic communication, it has been so arranged that the hundred gun salutes on this occasion are going on at the same instant in the cities of Natchez, Vicksburg and Jackson.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have learned that those who fired the salute in Natchez had concluded that they did it on account of the dismemberment and purchase of a part of Texas, and not, as we said above, on account of the admission of California. There was we learn, much opposition to the salute in the minds of many of the dominant party in this city. The powder was burnt notwithstanding the strong doubts of its propriety.

CONGRESSIONAL.—On the 5th inst. the Texas Boundary Bill was again rejected by the House, 8 majority.

There will be an effort made to-morrow morning to reconsider.

## SENATOR FOOTE.

This gentleman has declared that he is supported by "ninety-nine hundredths" of the people of this State. In this case, Col. Jefferson Davis, who has taken an opposite course to him, is in an unfortunate position. We take from the Mississippi the following extract on the subject:

Look at the papers in the State, that constitute the best index to the public mind, and it will be proved that there is an overwhelming preponderance in favor of the course pursued by Col. Davis. Here and there you find a little Yankee whig paper, patronized almost exclusively by a set of Yankee merchants and Yankee lawyers, who cry out "disunion and treason," and swear that Gen. Foote is decidedly a great man, simply because he has taken the Yankee side of the question, but the newspapers of character and standing in every part of the State that wield any influence over the public mind, are all opposed to him, and we hazard nothing in saying that if Gen. Foote had reversed the matter and said that at least ninety-nine hundredths of the people of Mississippi were opposed to the course he was pursuing, he would have come much nearer to the mark.

Upon what ground does Gen. Foote predicate the opinion that he will be sustained by the people of Mississippi? So far as the legislature expresses the popular will, he knows that he has acted in opposition to it, he must know that the admission of California, with its kindred measures, is opposed to the interests of the people of this State, and that the people here, like people everywhere else, are very apt to be governed by their interests. He surely cannot rely upon the influence of party to sustain him, for the democracy has cast off its party ties, and permitted them to be swallowed up in the great and portentous questions of State sovereignty, so vitally attacked by the course of Gen. Foote and his Northern friends in the Senate. If Gen. Cass were the nominee of the Democratic Convention for the Presidency, every man of sense here knows that no ticket could be gotten up in Mississippi to support him—no, not even though Gen. Foote were on it for the Vice Presidency. The whigs would not support such a ticket, and hardly democrats enough could be found in the State in favor of it to constitute electors. And this is conceived to be no small merit in the democratic party, for it is willing to give every man opposed to the interests of the South, however much he has been regarded by it heretofore, in order that the great questions so vitally affecting the interests of the South should be settled in accordance with its rights.

Does Gen. Foote cast his eyes over his approbatory letters as any criterion of public opinion. Let him not be deceived. He will find upon a further examination that the names do not embrace a solitary man of influence, (we speak politically, and of course do not refer to the moral standing of any man, whose name may be found on them,) of any man higher in rank than that of fourth-rate politician, men generally speaking, who could never acquire any importance in the whig party to which they belong, until by a union with the democracy in behalf of the rights of the South, they have been unexpectedly thrown in the front rank, and in order to exhibit their devotion to party, and to maintain their places, congregated about the streets, and cry out that ever man is a traitor and disunionist who dares to claim for the South the rights guaranteed by the constitution—men, who proclaim in our midst that their allegiance to the Federal Government is superior to their obligations to the State in which they live, and that they would take up arms and head companies to coerce a sovereign State into obedience to the constitutional mandates of a reckless majority in Congress. There, and these alone, are the supporters of Gen. Foote, Foote, and thank God they are not enough to make a corporal's guard in this State. And even these men, who now praise him, would not vote for him for any office under the sun, if they could find a whig to fill it—verily, Mr. Soule well remarked that "the Senator from Mississippi had a terrible account to settle with his constituents."



JOHN S. HOLT, Jr. Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17.

Mr. Wm. K. Henry, of Natchez, had a negro enticed from him in Cincinnati the other day—the negro before leaving robbed his master of \$100. Upon issuing a warrant, and trying the case, the Judge decided that it was only a breach of trust; so the negro was not arrested. The negroes of the city, in procession, came under Mr. Henry's window (he was in bed sick) and sang, "Poor Old Ned," emphasizing, "He's gone where the good niggers go."

## THE DONEGAL BARBECUE.

We said so. The barbecue was a most delightful affair. To be sure, every body was tired out, and had their eyes and noses full of dust; and the ladies all had headaches; and the gentlemen heart aches, (and some head-aches too, we warrant,) but this was the result of its being so pleasant—an over true case in other matters besides barbecues—but we will not moralize.

There were present a great number of persons, perhaps a thousand. Three large rooms in the fine school house, were occupied by those inclined to dance; and foot it they did at a great rate, to be sure; while those not so occupied, crowded around the doors and windows to look on. Seated at the end of either room the negro fiddlers played away at no loss in time or tune.

Let us look in: Here an old grey-headed negro man sits bolt upright in his seat, and scrapes away, as at a trade he has long followed; and beside him a more youthful handler of the bow, whose full eye and slight roundness of figure announce a good deal of bonhomie, sits lolling back, his ear well down to the fiddle, his lower lip slightly dropped, his eyes half shut, his foot patting hard, keeping time, and his body swaying loosely in ecstasy, while occasionally, at some bad mistake, in some one else, a very fierce look of nervous agony, flashes across his placid countenance, showing that his very soul is in every tone. Balance a-l! shouts another "gemman," who seems to feel responsible, gives very quick looks, and perspires quite freely—and instantly there is a commotion. You hear a regular cascade of slides and stamps, and the rustling of dresses, and you see ribbons flying, and ladies and gentlemen having hold of each other's hands trying to get behind each other, and each determined that the other shall not!—But we go on as though we intended describing the whole affair, and for that we have no room.

The dinner was plentiful and very finely cooked. After dinner the dancing was resumed, and continued until about five o'clock, at which time, the assemblage broke up mutually pleased with each other and with Donegal.

## MR. RHETT'S SPEECH.

The last Wilkinson Whig says that, "The Republican is publishing, in instalments, that disgraceful disunion harangue of R. B. Rhett," and "this (Rhett's) speech will not live but in the scorn and contempt with which it has been greeted, as it has taken its disgraceful way around the land."

In the first place, we are of opinion that the frequent use of such words as "disgraceful" should be avoided; they do not even serve, now that they are so common, to give point or piquancy to an argument. However, "De gustibus" &c.

The violent "unionists" among us have not found fault with Mr. Rhett's speech, except that he spoke as though disunion were inevitable; it happens that he was right.

In the second paragraph of the speech occurs the following sentence:

"That sympathy which was given man by a kind Providence, to daunt and baffle oppression, by leading us to the side of the suffering and oppressed, we found near our own homes, perverted against us; and whilst hushed in its arrangements of the North, was loud in its denunciations of all those in the South, who looked beyond oppression for redress."

Perhaps, the Whig referred to this as shocking its sensibilities.

The grounds Mr. Rhett took are simply these: the States are each sovereign, and the southern States have equal rights in the administration of the Federal Government with the Northern; that the constitution is the bond of Union, and that it has been broken: that the Southern States have been and are about to be more openly governed by the Northern States; in other words, that this government is about to be consolidated (i. e.) no longer governed by the constitution, but a majority and that majority irresponsible to the South and opposed to the southern rights and interests. For all these reasons Mr. Rhett concludes that the southern States have the right and are in duty bound to secede from this bondage—that disunion is inevitable. Even if he were mistaken, if sincere, he bears no disgrace.

It appears to us that the remarks of the Whig were rather *mal-à-propos*, since it is upon the very grounds set forth here, and called by the Whig "disgraceful," that the Southern States seem about to shift for themselves.

Finally we would ask the Whig to point out one single disgraceful word or sentiment in Mr. Rhett's speech.

It is with much pain that we announce the passage through the House, of the Senate Bill admitting California with her boundaries, &c. We are pained that the Northern States of this (once) Union show themselves so determined to rule over us in an arbitrary manner, or to drive out of the Union, in spite of remonstrance, argument founded upon the most plain principles of justice, and our declarations of resistance. All are aware that several of the Southern States have announced this, beforehand, a sufficient infraction of the Bond of Union, the constitution, to render a secession not only lawful, but obligatory upon them. The Legislatures of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and Texas are now, we think we may safely say, about to take it into consideration. Gov. Quitman has doubtless before now issued proclamation, convening the legislature of this State.

The States are the parties in their sovereign capacity, to the constitutional compact; and in the language of Mr. Madison "where resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, the Parties themselves must be the rightful judges in the last resort, whether the bargain made, has been pursued or violated. The Judiciary Court cannot decide upon the rights of the parties to the compact to which it owes its existence. To hold this would be to make the creature superior to the Creator. It remains then for the people of the sovereign States to declare whether or not the compact by which they are united, be broken. If it be wilfully broken in a material part it is broken altogether, each part being deemed the condition of every other part."

It rests also with us, whether in spite of the declaration of our independence and of our people in other matters we will remain in this Union of which the compact is broken. *Wanted*, or we will, though smiting under the name of justice and the last of contempt, we will submit to the rule of a sectional majority, we will already shown in our history, and in our present, and in our future, to support our institutions. It has been said by DeLaine, that, "Every people who have gained their freedom have either given it away, or had it taken from them. Shall this be our case? Patriotism, honor, self-preservation, the determinations already made, the actions now being taken, all things, tend to assure us that it will not. We must and will secede from this Union! *Disunion*, with all its horrors, or we must prevent it. There is but one way to prevent it, and that is by secession!"

## GREAT SOUTHERN MEETING.

The great meeting in Hinds, the other day is represented as being the largest, and one of the most enthusiastic ever assembled in the State. The presiding officers, the committee, the speakers, and the large audience, were composed of the most staunch of both parties. There is a perfect union of the two parties. Whig and Democrat, equally see their common danger and the necessity for mutual support. There was but one dissenting voice to the resolutions—that of Mr. Skipton, who declared himself to be, says the Sentinel, "the most ultra Southern man present"—upon voting he made an explanation. We have no room for all, so we give three of the Resolutions.

7. *Resolved*, That the final enactment by Congress of the Senate bill to admit California as a State, would be equivalent to the passage of the Wilmot proviso, and therefore, and for the reasons above set forth, it would be in the language of the Mississippi convention and of the Legislature, "such a breach of the Federal Compact, as in that event will make it the duty, as it is the right of the slaveholding States, to take care of their own safety, and to treat the non-slaveholding States as enemies to the slaveholding States and their domestic institutions.

There were several additional Resolutions amongst which:

2. *Resolved*, That we will not transact any business (either by the shipment of cotton, or the purchase of goods from,) with any merchant in the city of New Orleans who is known to be a free-soiler in his sentiments, or unless his long residence in the South and known opinions have identified him with the South.

3. *Resolved*, That we will employ no school teachers, or patronize any school under the management of any person or persons who are not known to be wholly Southern in all their feelings and opinions, as they are unwilling to subject our children to the taint of corruption by placing them under the influence of those who claim it as a religious merit to aid in the destruction of Southern institutions.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of all the counties and neighborhoods of this and the other Southern States be requested to call meetings and adopt similar resolutions.

J. J. Davenport offered the following resolution:

4. *Resolved*, That should the Texas adjustment bill be passed through the two Houses of Congress, and the proposition be rejected by the people of Texas, it will become the duty of all the Southern States to make common cause with Texas as in resisting the principles set forth in the late message of President Fillmore and the aggressions of the Federal Government.

Which was unanimously adopted.

We regret to notice, in the True Delta, of the 10th inst., the announcement of the death of Capt. Eugene Brady, the well known and esteemed commander of the steamboat, E. D. White.

The boat still continues her trips under command of his brother, John C. Brady.

FOR THE LADIES.—Jenny Lind has arrived! Her first concert will be given in New York on the 18th.

We announced last week the proceedings in New Mexico for forming their Government. We take the following comment from the Southern Press.

It will be thus seen that the accounts we published some time ago from New Mexico, were strictly correct. A couple of paymasters of the army of the United States have been elected Senators of the United States by the New Mexican insurgent counties of Texas, assuming to be a sovereign State!

But what of this? Is there any outrage, is there any absurdity, is there any farce too gross to be perpetrated on any Southern right, or to be approved under General Cass' new-found discovery of the inherent right of a people of a territory to sovereignty?

We inserted some time ago a letter from a gentleman in New Mexico to Senator Mason, stating that a movement made there for a State Government was a mere intrigue of army officers for their own promotion, under the sanction of General Taylor's new orders to assist in manufacturing the Mexican population of that part of Texas into a sovereign State. And now behold, we have two army officers, *paymasters*, elected to the Senate of the United States, and they are coming on to claim their seats. Well, why not admit them? What reason can any Senator, who voted for the admission of California as a State, have for refusing to vote for the admission of New Mexico? Not one. The cases are precisely alike in every material element—except that the argument is in favor of New Mexico—she having a permanent population, and enough to form a State, although the greater part of it belongs to Texas. But that is a reason with the North for a new outrage, stronger if possible, than the appropriation of all California.

The submissionists of the South will soon find that, although their sense of honor and their regard for right is extinct, yet the position they have assumed of being kicked by the North, indefinitely, is quite as uncomfortable, even to timid servility, as the consequences of meeting like men aggressions of every variety and enormity from the North.

We have learned that there exists in New Mexico the greatest confusion. The new State authorities wish to take charge of all things, and are resisted by Col. Monroe, who still asserts and maintains the Military Authority. In the meantime, Texas has marched to deprive both of their power.

At a recent Abolition Convention, held at Cazanova, New York, the following motto was adopted: "Chaplin, Freedom, and Civil War!" and Chaplin, who is now in jail at Washington City for abducting the negroes of Messrs. Toombs and Stevens, was nominated Vice President of the United States. This is a fine sign of the times.

By permission, we take from a letter recently received, by a gentleman of our country, from the Hon. A. G. Brown, the following extract:

"It pains me that the prospects of the South are growing more dim and gloomy every day. I fear we shall submit, in the end, to a humiliating and disgraceful surrender. It is perfectly well understood that every conceivable influence is at work here to produce this result. The ten millions' bribe to Texas, is the lever which moves the whole machinery. Texas bounties bought in the market at eight or ten cents on the dollar one year ago, are now worth eighty to ninety cents. Is it any wonder that every Southern man who opposes the consummation of this stupendous swindle, should be slandered? These bond-holders may well afford to pay liberally for resisting down the true men. That money has been, and is now freely paid out to procure the writing of all the slanders against the faithful men of the South, that are sent out from this city, there can be no doubt. I wish my mind was free from doubt as to the influence of money on other quarters."

THE GREAT MAÇON MEETING.—A Georgia correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, giving an account of the recent great and enthusiastic Southern Rights Convention held at Macon in that State concludes thus:—

I think there could not have been less than ten thousand persons in Macon, at the lowest calculation, and ten thousand more would have been there had it not been for the fare at Atlanta, and twenty thousand more had it been about the last of September. Great praise is due the Marshals and officers of the meeting. Good order and harmony characterised the spirit of all. The people have spoken out—are speaking, and will speak more on the subject. Georgia has stirred up, and rest assured if our rights have to be defended by force, where the struggle is severest where danger is greatest, the proud banner of Georgia will be waving there. Governor Towns, the moment the California bill is ratified by the House, will call a convention of the State, if he loses his head for it. He is the man for any emergency. There is a prospect of a mass meeting being held in the Southern counties of this State. The farmers are determined, notwithstanding the opposition of certain Tory presses, and leaders who look for Federal honors, to maintain, at all hazards, their rights; even out of the Union that raw head and bloody-bones has lost its terrors."

"The row at Cape May, in which a parcel of free negroes at the hotel assumed impudent airs toward Southern visitors has set some Southern papers to making sensible reflections on the abject folly of Southern men. The Petersburg Intelligencer says: We trust this will have the effect of abolishing Southern company from Northern watering places, where they are annually fleeced out of thousands of dollars and denounced, as soon as their backs turned, as a set of slave-breeders. There are plenty of watering places on the Southern coast and in the Southern mountains to afford health and recreation to Southern people."

The following account of a most distressing occurrence has been handed to us, with a request to publish it. Mr. Williams, the deceased, was long a most respectable citizen of our county, and has here many relatives and friends to mourn for him, and to sympathize with his heart-stricken family:

CLEAR LAKE, TEXAS, Aug. 15, 1850.

Dear Sir: It has become my lot to record the most melancholy and distressing affair that could have befallen us. My dear father is dead! fallen by the hands of a villain. You are perhaps aware that he had rented a place from a Mrs. Boone this year. About the first of April, the family moved to Houston, and Mrs. Boone went with them, leaving her house and yard in charge of a boy, nineteen or twenty years old, that she had living with her. He was a poor, vagabond fellow, that had run away from his parents, and lived a kind of a dog's life until he came to live with her. This fellow had vexed my father a great deal and at last threw a stone on a negro boy that was lying with his thigh broken, for which my father scolded him. This but made the fellow mad, and he tried every way to vex my father that he could, and at last my father ordered him off the place. But Mrs. Boone put up a pitiful mouth, and said she could not do without him. Then my father said she could keep him, provided she would not let him interfere with him or his business. This happened about the middle of June.

On the evening of the 9th of August my mother being out at the farm my father told her what a fine crop he had, and asked her to go and look at it. They got upon their horses and rode down there. After looking over the crop, my father proposed going to Mrs. Boone's. They did so: As they were about leaving, my mother and Mrs. Boone being engaged in conversation, Mrs. Boone said she had heard that my mother had said that my father did not get any thing to eat down there where she was in Houston, my father said that it was true. This boy Bill then spoke up: "Nothing but bacon and eggs!" my mother then told him to shut his mouth, that she had nothing to say to him, she knew who he was, he came to her house without clothes to his back. He then said: "You are a damned liar." My father was sitting in a chair, in the passage opposite the door, in which this boy was standing. He got up and raised the chair to strike him, but the chair struck above the door, and this villain rushed out with his knife drawn, and plunged it into his belly. He turned around to strike, but Mrs. Boone caught hold of the chair, and Bill struck him again in the back and run out of the door.

He then let go of the chair, and Mrs. Boone sat it down. He then spoke to her about these words: "Mrs. Boone, it is you that have done this, you have deprived my family of me." He addressed her for some minutes and then tried to put his bowels back, but could not do so; he sat down a while. There was no one there but my mother, Mrs. Boone, an old lady sitting with Mrs. Boone, a negro girl, and my little brother Edwin, six years old. Mrs. Boone would not let her girl go off of the place nor would she herself. My little brother was the only chance; he got on a horse and rode up home, four miles. I was in Houston; they sent for me and a doctor, but it was twelve o'clock next day before we got there. The doctor placed the entrails back, and dressed the wounds, but it was no use. He died that night, the 10th of August, about half-past eleven. I have no doubt but that Mrs. Boone was at the bottom of it all; she it was that did it all. Yours, sincerely,

J. S. WILLIAMS.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.—Without the contributions which the South makes to the commerce of the Union, what would that commerce be worth? without her sixty millions worth of Cotton, and her twenty millions worth of Tobacco, Sugar and Rice, where would our shipping find employment—where would the means come from that pay for the imports that yield a revenue to the government—and where would the government derive its means of support without resorting to direct taxation? The South is rich and powerful in her resources and her products. With her Cotton she is independent of the North, and can bring Great Britain down a suppliant at her feet—and with her Cotton, she can find allies to defend her against Northern aggressions among all the manufacturing nations of the earth. By stopping her supplies of Cotton, the South can starve nearly half of the subjects of Queen Victoria—cause privation and want to reach the floors of thousands of her Northern oppressors—and leave one half of the Northern shipping to rot at their wharves. Arouse, then, ye gallant Southerners, and resolve to be the manufacturers as well as the growers of Cotton. Bring all your energies into requisition, so that the immense resources of your country may be speedily adopted—your water power applied to manufacturing purposes—and your waste and made the homes of thousands of enterprising emigrants from Europe. Capital will flow to your section as fast as it may be wanted when you bestir yourselves to this work; and you will even draw among you the most valuable portion of the Northern people. Northern ships will then come to your wharves for freight, and the period will soon arrive when abolitionism will be repented of at the North in sackcloth and ashes. Resolve to take care of yourselves—associate together by hundreds and start your own factories and iron works—make all your importations direct from their places of production—this is the way to avenge yourselves upon your oppressors.—*Baltimore Argus*.

At a late meeting of the members of the Woodville Bar, holden on the 14th day of September, 1850, to take some measures relative to the decease of Truxton Davidson, Esq., late a member of that Bar, on the motion of George H. Gordon, Esq., Judge C. P. Smith was chosen President, and J. P. Dillingham Secretary.

H. F. Simrall, H. M. Farish, G. H. Gordon, and D. O. Merwin, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to draft suitable and appropriate resolves. Which committee in performance of the duty, submitted the following resolutions which were adopted:

It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove by death, our brother Truxton Davidson Esq., who departed this life near Victoria in Texas on the 17th August last.

Mr. Davidson had been for the last fifteen years a member of the Woodville Bar, and by untiring industry and application, had made himself a sound and able lawyer, and reaped successfully the fruits of professional industry and integrity.

In his social and professional intercourse, he had by the practice of the amenities and and courtesies which adorn both spheres of life, attached himself in a remarkable degree to his brethren of the Bar.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That in the death of our brother, Truxton Davidson, we have lost an amiable and an attached friend, and the profession, one of its soundest and most valuable members.

*Resolved*, That in the life of the deceased we have a worthy example of what may be accomplished by assiduity, industry and integrity. And in his death in the prime of life, and in the midst of usefulness, we have another admonition of the shortness and uncertainty of life.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the surviving relatives of the deceased our warmest sympathy and condolence.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That H. F. Simrall, Esq., be appointed a committee to move the Circuit Court of this county, at its next term, to insert these proceedings upon its record.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be furnished to the two presses of this place, with the request that it be published.

C. P. SMITH, President.  
JOHN P. DILLINGHAM, Sec'y.

MASSONIC HALL,  
Woodville, Sept. 14, 1850.

At a called meeting of Asylum Lodge No. 63, of free and accepted Masons, in the Town of Woodville, on the 14th September 1850, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the all wise Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our worthy and highly esteemed brother, TRUXTON DAVIDSON, who departed this life, after a painful and protracted illness, at his plantation in the State of Texas, on the 17th of August last, in the 41st, year of his age.

And, whereas, however willing we should always be, to bow with awe and submission to the will of Providence, still, we cannot witness the decease of such a good and worthy man, without deep and heart-felt regret.

And, whereas, in the death of our Brother, society has lost an estimable and amiable citizen; the widow and orphan a kind, charitable and untiring friend.

The Bar a just, noble, upright and honorable companion, and the Masonic Fraternity a worthy and highly esteemed Brother.

Therefore *Resolved*, That we sincerely lament the decease of our worthy, kind and truly charitable brother.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize and console with the bereaved relations of the deceased, in the loss of one, so honored by society, and beloved by his friends.

*Resolved*, That the Brethren wear the usual badge of mourning, for the space of thirty days, in respect to the memory of our deceased Brother.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Lodge; also that a copy be furnished to the two newspapers published in Woodville, for publication; and an attested copy be sent to the relations of the deceased.

G. H. GORDON,  
F. GILDART,  
H. M. FARISH, } Committee.  
Attest: D. H. COOPER, Sec'y, pro tem.

From the Daily True Delta.  
TELEGRAPHIC.

BALTIMORE, September 8, 1850.

The British steamer Hibernia arrived this morning.

COTTON.—After the sailing of the Atlantic, cotton advanced one-eighth of a penny. Fair Uplands and Mobile, eight and one-third pence; Orleans, eight and one-half pence. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, and those of the week 37,000, of which 15,000 were taken by the speculators, and 13,000 for exportation. The Havre market is dull.

FRANCE.—Affairs in France look stormy. The President had been turned out of a ball room at Brissom. The room was cleared at the point of the bayonet.

HOLSTEIN AND DENMARK.—The army of Holstein was advancing towards the position occupied by the Danes.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The California Bill, including the Territorial bill for Utah, passed the House yesterday by a majority of twenty. A salute of 100 guns was fired on the occasion.

From the Free Trader.

MISSISSIPPI TO BE CONVENED.—Last evening a telegraphic dispatch was received from a gentleman in Vicksburg, by L. M. Day, Esq., our city representative, stating that his Excellency, Governor Quitman, was in the act of writing his Proclamation to convene the State Legislature by the 20th October next.